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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT German Radar and Electronic
Equipment Seized and Developed
by the Russians

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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1. ALG Plant at 35-38 Grontheimerstrasse, BERLIN-W 30. 25X1Xa. Type "FLUM 41" and "W. KM 42" Radar SetsObsolete long-range warning set; wave length, 1.5 to 2.4 m.
In quantity production in BERLIN since 1942.b. Type "SN 2" Radar Set (Airplane)

In quantity production in BENSEN since 1943.

c. "ANGSBACH", "KULMBACH" and "ROTTERBACH" Radar Sets

In quantity production in BERLIN since late 1944.

d. Type "BERLIN" Radar SetPrototype and blueprints secured by the Soviets in BERLIN;
set up in a serviceable condition in the Czech "TU"
Institute.e. Remote Control Mechanisms for Searchlights, Aircraft
Armament and Radar Sets; Command Guidance Equipment
for V-Missiles

In quantity production in BERLIN, further developed in BENSEN.

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f. Remote Control "BRIGG" Type Receiving Set

Presumably for bombs and V-missiles; wave length about 35 cm, modulated with audio frequencies, developed by the Telefunken Firm. The licensed construction of these sets was prepared in BENZEN late in 1944. Incomplete sets and records were secured by the Soviets in BEIJING.

g. Submarine Sound Transmitter, AB-set of Type "A-205", "A-206"
Impulse Tube Transmitter, 5 kilowatt, 20 kilocycles

In quantity production in BERLIN since 1943. Sets and blueprints secured by the Soviets in BERLIN. Reconstructed in the BERLIN-KOEPENICK GEMA Institute (MSP), since additional sets were not available in BERLIN after the dismantling.

h. "ST-Set"

Submarine sound transmitter, receiver and indicator for the location of submarines and minefields. Peak voltage about 500 watt, 15 kilocycles. In quantity production in BERLIN since 1944; sets and blueprints secured by the Soviets in BERLIN.

i. "RM-Set"

Variable proximity fuse developed by Dr. RIECKMANN for the "Zaunkoenig" set. In quantity production in BERLIN and BENZEN. Installed in torpedoes at the FUERSTENWALDE "Pintsch" Firm and the ZICKAU "Auto-Union" Plant. Sets and complete production records secured by the Soviets. A demonstration model of the "Zaunkoenig" set was set up by Dr. KROCHMELI (deported to LNINGRAD in October 1946) and by graduate Engineer WISCHITZ in the GEMA Institute (MSP) in BERLIN-KOEPENICK.

j. "Pi 65" Set

A further development in BENZEN of the "RM-set", designed for the aircraft launched type "LTF-5b" torpedo. The first laboratory prototypes were test fired in GOTTERHAFEN-HEXENGRUND in late 1944. Ten units of an improved version of the set were produced by the end of the war, but test launchings from aircraft were not undertaken. Prototypes and incomplete blueprints were secured by the Soviets. These prototypes were set up at the GEMA Institute and the incomplete blueprints were supplemented there.

k. "S-30" Designated "FLAU"

An automatic pilot for the "LTF-5b" aircraft-launched torpedo; developed in BEIJING. About 300 sets were manufactured by the end of the war. Test-launched in GOTTERHAFEN-HEXENGRUND and since February 1949 in BRAUNSCHWEIG. The results were good when launched from tubes; only few tests were made in launching from aircraft. Sets and technical records secured by the Soviets in BEIJING. The sets were thoroughly examined and a technical description was drawn up at the GEMA Institute and at the BOCHUMFACH TU branch plant (Czechoslovakia).

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1. "LERCHE"

A set to enable a torpedo to seek its targets by means of a wire connection from the submarine. Developed in BERLIN. Initial tests were made in GOTTHEFEN and FICKERNFOURDE in early April 1945. Incomplete prototypes and records secured by the Soviets in BERLIN. Reconstruction and further development in a naval institute in KARLSHORST. The Soviets in 1946 tried in vain to obtain the cooperation of graduate engineer GOETZE, one of the leading development engineers for this set. GOETZE now lives in the "western Zones."

m. Proximity Fuse for Drop Mines

"D-103" for 250-kg river mines with pressure capsule manufactured in the LEIPZIG HTSAG Plant. In quantity production in BE SWW since late 1944.

"IDA-105" for 1,000-kg mines. Ignition by magnetic induction, water pressure and noise. Completely tested. Quantity production prepared in BE SWW in early 1945.

"AA-106" for 1,000-kg mines. True acoustic ignition set with directional effect. Developed in BE SWW, not yet completed at the end of the war.

Sets and records secured by the Soviets in BE SWW. Mine ignition apparatus were being developed in a KARLSHORST institute. The Soviets have secured the cooperation of some of the HTSAG engineers, including the former laboratory chief Dr. CHRISTOPH, and Engineer SOLGER, a former constructor of the ATG.

n. Data Computer 41 e"

An electrical data computer (lead value computer) for anti-aircraft artillery units. Developed at the AEG and Askania plants. The Askania set was scheduled to be manufactured under license at the AEG Plant in 1945.

Source is not fully informed on the nature of the technical records secured by the Soviets in the BERLIN AEG Plant.

2. AEG Branch Plant in BUDIM, County of TETSCHE-BODENBACH, Czechoslovakia

In order to be safe from air attacks, a section of the BERLIN "AEG Fabrik Irontheimerstrasse" was transferred to BUDIM in July 1943 and installed in the BUDIM and PRINCIPIV STAL near BANSEN textile plants operated by the ALTAUER FIRM.

The following sets were produced in this branch plant:

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- a. Proximity fuse, "RN set" for the "Zaunkoenig" type torpedo.
- b. Type "SN-2" aircraft radar set (transmitter and receiver).
- c. Sets "D-108", "IDA- 05" and "AA-106".
- d. "PFAU" ("S 30") for the aircraft-launched type "LTF-5b" torpedo.

The following sets were developed in the developmental laboratories:

- e. "Pi-65" for the "LTF-5b".
- f. Remote control mechanisms for radar sets of type "ANGBACH", "OTTERBACH", "LAERHEIM" and others, as well as for the "DONAU" Plant.

The plant had about 1,000 employees including foreigners (Frenchmen, Belgians, Dutchmen, Russians). Czechs were not employed in technical departments; in other departments there were only two or three of them. Plant manager was Mr. Ing. "LEHNER", a German.

After the German surrender the plant was declared Czech state property. The plant was not damaged during the war.

Engineer Lumir SPIDT, the Czech Government Plenipotentiary, was the first to issue orders for a stock-taking of machine tools, tools, measuring equipment and all available material.

The following persons were appointed as Czech state commissioners:

Mr. SPINDLER, and later Messrs: HORAK and HOLLUB, all from the PRAGUE ALG Bureau.

Soviets, and later Czech engineer commissions appeared at the plant from June thru August 1945 to familiarize* with the *themselves war production formerly conducted at the BENZEN Plant. The Soviets seized all original blueprints and prototypes produced or developed there. The Czechs removed everything that the Soviets had left.

The following engineers were employed by the Czechs:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Graduate Engineer Rolf PACKES | (for mine ignition mechanisms) |
| (2) Graduate Engineer Karl PFISTER | (for remote control mechanisms) |
| (3) Graduate Engineer VEL'DEL | (for the "ITAN" Set) |
| (4) Graduate Engineer WITT | |

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- (5) Graduate Engineer Vitaly GROSSE (for mine ignition sets)
(6) Engineer KIRSCH
(7) Engineer FROHLING (for remote control dets)
(8) Engineer STOLL

These engineers first worked in BEVSEN, in the BODENBACH plant of the Czech "TU" Institute since late 1945, and since 1947 in the PRAGUE "TU" plant. They were permitted to return to Germany in the second half of 1948, but the following engineers went to Yugoslavia to work in the radio industry and in power plants:

Graduate Engineer ENDEL, Engineers KIRSCH, FROHLING, in addition to Engineer FORNO from the BODENBACH AEG plant.

The AEG engineers listed cooperated in BODENBACH with the engineers of another AEG Plant evacuated from BERLIN, the "Technical-Physical Workshops" ("TPW") and of a branch plant of the "Lorenz" plant. The names of these engineers are not known to source.

The following additional German engineers stayed in Czechoslovakia until the fall of 1948:

MUDRICK, formerly at the AEG "TPW".
KLUEL, formerly at the BODENBACH "Lorenz" plant.

Still in Czechoslovakia area

Engineer LOOS, formerly at the AEG "TPW", now in PRAGUE.
Graduate Engineer SCHLE.

3. Further Development of German Inventions in the "TU" Military-Technical Institute, in PRAGUE

The PRAGUE "TU" Institute, which maintains a branch plant in BODENBACH, was in close contact with Soviet agencies. The study groups were supervised by the following Czech officers:

a.j. BILEK
Col. MODICHA
a.j. DUSPERAT
Engineer BAYER-CZEJSKY, who served with the Royal Air Force during the war.

The following German inventions were being developed at this institute in the fall of 1948:

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a. Remote-controlled bombs to be employed against ships.

Of type "HS 293", "FM 1400", produced in the RODENBACH "Schmid-ding" Plant. * The bombs were then assembled by the RODENBACH "Elfis" Firm. Bomb release tests were to be made in Yugoslavia, but were cancelled for political reasons. Negotiations with Poland were under way in the fall of 1948; no details available.

The wireless control mechanism worked on a carrier wave of about 50 kilocycles, modulated by four audio frequencies functioning on the impulse frequency basis.

The following two methods were employed for the steering of the bomb:

(1) Transformation of impulses into the required rudder operations by a complicated electrical control apparatus;

(2) Activating of flap control in the rhythm of impulses.

b. Radar sets

"ME-2" sets, an obsolete aircraft set, working on a three meter wave.

"Lichtenstein" set

"Berlin" set, a 9-cm set, developed by the "Telefunken" Firm.

These sets were set up in a serviceable condition at the "TIV" Institute.

c. Proximity fuse for AA shells

Experiments were made in the laboratory with US-type fuses which are based on the principle of the variation of the antenna impedance of a small transmitter.

d. Automatic pilot of type "PFAU" for torpedoes

A demonstration set was set up and a comprehensive technical description was drawn up.

e. Radio telephone sets for gliders

f. Teleprinters

Continuation of the production begun by the RODENBACH "Lorenz" Firm.

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Comment:

This is the first comprehensive report on the developmental work and technical production of the AEG Firm, which, after the war, was taken over by the Soviets and the Czechs, as well as on the B.I.U. (I-51/F-65) AEG Branch Plant.

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The report reveals that two plants of the AEG Firm and one plant of the "Lorenz" Firm were transferred to the area of BOUDNICEH-BERNECK in 1945.

The undamaged plants were taken over by the Czechs in May 1945, but all original blueprints and prototypes sets were confiscated and shipped away by the Soviets.

The BOUDNICEH and BERNECK AEG plants were incorporated into the nationalized CKD enterprise. the Lorenz Plant was incorporated into the TESLA Plant.

The developmental work of the AEG was continued by the BOUDNICEH Military-Technical Institute (VTU). Since no Czechs were employed in AEG plants during the war, the further development and reconstruction of the sets was possible only with the help of German technical personnel.

The report confirms the previously reported activities in the field of radar techniques, of remote control devices, electro-acoustics and proximity fuses.

From the incorporation of the AEG plants into the nationalized CKD enterprise, it can be inferred that these plants no longer manufacture radio sets, since the entire radio industry is incorporated into the nationalized TESLA enterprise.

The Military-Technical Institute (VTU), in cooperation with the television department of the TESLA enterprise, has developed the first Czech television set, which was shown to the public in the spring of 1948.

- * The "Schmidding" firm ("Schmidding, Copper and Aluminum Forge, Manufacture of apparatus and machines in KOVLEN-MATTFELD) operated a branch plant for rocket power plants in BOUDNICEH. Remote-controlled bombs and propelling charges of powder for V-2 rockets were developed here, and parts for V-2 missiles and torpedoes were manufactured in this plant. The turbo-jet power plant of type GO* was manufactured there at the end of the war. This confirms a previous report.

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